

DEMOCRATS TO BE CONSISTENT

se Will Pass Free Sugar Bill While Senate Will Put on the Brake.

By Ernest G. Walker.)
Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, December 12.—Hagan interest at Washington is centered now upon the forthcoming revision of the tariff. The ways and means committee has announced that hearings will be conducted in January and this idea has been prescribed for the committee. Methods have been prescribed for giving a chance before the committee to some more radical protectionists. It is being said it was no use to appear at these hearings, the cooler Republican heads are all advising their constituents to make the utmost of the opportunity. The hotspurs, of course, feel as though they would be humiliated appearing before a Democratic ways and means committee that is to have its say at tariff and will frame bills which, some form or other, will now easily become law. But this is the wrong attitude. Such level headed Republicans as Senator Chase of Massachusetts are advising those who intend to take what time they can get before the ways and means committee, to state their case moderately and with good temper, without exaggeration. There is little expectation that the ways and means committee will modify materially the bills they passed last winter or at an extra session of the year before. It might like to modify some provisions of these bills but they can not consistently do so. However, the way to modify is clear. The senate can correct some of the deep cuts and it is expected at the Capitol that the senate will do so. The differences can go to conference, will go into conference, then the house Democrats can carefully yield.

Must Be Consistent.
This statement should not be misunderstood. Democrats are going to reduce and reduce the tariff. They will not back by their pledges but they will not reduce less radically than the house bills indicate. Free sugar may be approved there, but with the likelihood that the senate will insist upon something like the Bristow provision that something like the Bristow provision will ultimately prevail.

Kuhio "On the Way."
Hawaii has no representative thus far in the Capitol. Delegate Kalanianoʻle reported to have left San Francisco yesterday. His secretary, Mr. Desha, keeping the office open against the day when the Delegate arrives. There have been some hearings at the Capitol, including upon appropriations for Hawaii. These include hearings on appropriations for fortifications, but in matters of general legislation nothing is in the way for Hawaii at the Capitol.

Only Wall Street Wall.
An uneasy feeling has come upon our legislators at Washington. BASH LETTER—Galey 2.

use of the cry from New York that a panic is threatened. A good many Democratic congressmen, on the other hand, say it is just the cry that Wall Street is sending up and that it would be folly to pay any attention. Wall Street is almost frenzied on the subject of the money trust probe and ever since the Pujo committee began to renege that panic cry has been sounding forth. Then it was about the same time (only a few days ago) that dates the tariff revision hearings were held by the house ways and means committee. The arrangements for these hearings looked tremendously business like and were accompanied by statement from Chairman Underwood at the favored getting congress into session just as soon as possible, perhaps by March 15, that the uncertainty might cease with the speedy enactment of a tariff revision bill.

Their Hand to the Plough.
All that has made New York yell panic is as never before for a long time and men of Washington are remembering that New York financiers have great potentiality in bringing about a panic if they are tremendously earnest. But the Democratic party is now in the position where it must perform the operation and the tariff revision must be achieved. Probably so, the money trust probe, which is hurting New York even more than the likelihood of tariff revision, must be carried to a finality. Otherwise the Democratic party would look rather silly before the country and would be starting on the road to relinquishment of governing.

Bank Corrections.
As far as the money probe is concerned, Washington is beginning to think there is much which should be corrected in the management of banks. The horrible and excruciating screams from Wall Street are taken as proof that sunlight is about to shine upon such that was dark. Otherwise Wall Street would welcome the performance of the Pujo committee with that calm complacency for which Wall Street is famous when it has nothing to fear. Of course the supreme court decision, dissolving the Union and Southern Pacific railroads, has much to do with Wall Street nervousness. In a characteristic nonchalance New York declined to accept the full significance of that decision. Its meaning was upon the magnates, somehow or other, just about the time the Pujo committee got down to work. The combination of circumstances made the prospect of protests more fearful than otherwise might have been.

A Distort Wire.
It is interesting to note how speedily Washington gains information about particular items of news in which New York finds itself. There are agencies of communication, which bring Washington as near to New York as though Washington were Jersey City. Many of the big telegrams, in fact, are of the big interests in New York have their Washington representatives as

the ground. There are the long distance telephones, which are used freely. Hundreds of telephone messages pass between the two cities every day. New York is quick to let Washington know how it feels and what it wants, and Washington is alert to take notice of what New York is saying.

It seems to be on the program for the Democrats to take a fling at financial legislation and especially at the clearing house associations, that dominate the national banks. That is something which touches New York to the very quick. If there had not been such an outcry over it, the Democrats of congress would have paid less attention. But New York is very foolish about some of the things it does. For weeks the financiers of the Metropolis have been abusing the Pujo committee in all the underhanded ways it could devise. It has not only stories into circulation. It has "gone after" Samuel Untermyer, the attorney of the committee, and it has encouraged rumors that the committee was going all to pieces because of the radical character of its work.

People Interested.
But all this appears to have been of no avail and now that the committee, after a few days of labor, has made the New Yorkers winch there is tremendous rest all over the country to know the rest of the story. The Pujo committee has tremendously strengthened itself in popular estimation by what it has brought out regarding domination of bank deposits and there is warrant for believing that it has more disclosures.

In a big city like New York, the clearing house association keeps a list of all loans made by the banks and the officials of the association say "yes" or "no" to applications for loans. In a smaller city, like Washington, for instance, the clearing house association credit feature, which can be made an instrumentality of great tyranny. Clearing house officials are now practically under no restraint and it looks as though a law was in prospect by which they would be under some governmental regulation.

Anyhow the Pujo probe has suddenly become the one big and interesting theme on Capitol Hill. It is not the only investigation by any means, now in progress, for investigation work has become quite as comprehensive in this congress, as legislative work. Heretofore there has been great difficulty in getting congress aroused to the point that it would enact any financial legislation, but there is promise that the Pujo investigation will turn the trick.

DOCTOR COLLYER'S ANVIL PRESERVED BY CHURCH

It appears that the anvil in the blacksmith shop of the father of Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, beside which the son learned his trade, is carefully preserved by the society of Unity church in Chicago, of which the blacksmith preacher was pastor for twenty years from 1859 before going to the church of the Messiah in New York city. How that relic was obtained is thus related:—

A parishioner, traveling abroad, happened to visit the birthplace of Collyer in Yorkshire, and stumbled across the old smithy, almost hidden among the newer houses of the growing town. The visitor inspected with some interest an old anvil standing in one corner of the shop.

"How long has that anvil been here?" he asked of the proprietor.

"Why," said the blacksmith, "it must have been here nigh thirty or forty years."

"Well, I will give you twice as much for it as will buy you a new one."

"Certainly," replied the puzzled smith, "but I would like to know what you want with this anvil."

"I will tell you. There was formerly an apprentice in this shop who used to work on it. That boy has now become a prominent man. Thousands love and honor him as a friend and teacher, and I wish to carry this anvil with me to America, as a memorial of the humble beginning of his life."

RICHEST WOMAN IN EUROPE

When the German emperor left his palace and traveled to Essen to attend the celebration of the centenary of the great Krupp gun works he found there a woman who is as much an absolute ruler of her own kingdom as William II. is of Prussia. This uncrowned "Queen of Essen" is Bertha Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, head of the Krupp works, the richest woman in Europe.

The "kingdom" which she rules is more socialistic in its government than Germany itself, says the New York Sun. Bertha Krupp—she is still referred to by her maiden name, although she is the wife of Dr. Gustav von Bohlen and Halbach—owns almost all of the non-sterile ordnance manufacturing concern which began as a tiny steel foundry established by her great-grandfather, Frederick Krupp, in 1810. In 1832 there were nine men in the employ of the Krupp foundry at Essen. Now, in Essen and its branches, there are over 65,000. The concern supplies the artillery of the German empire and other nations as well and its reserve is said to be about \$100,000,000. Bertha Krupp, a young woman of twenty-eight, controls this immense property and her annual income is about \$5,000,000.

Essen, the home of the 65,000 Krupp workmen and their families, a city of 300,000, owes its present existence entirely to the Krupp gun works. But there is hardly a city in the world which is governed more in the commercial spirit than this. It is one of the very earliest places in which co-operative stores were established. They have been in existence there for over fifty years. Bertha Krupp may be the "queen" of Essen, but her workmen conduct their own affairs without molestation. She limits her "interference" to gifts of money by which institutions of mutual good to the workmen may be established.

RECOMMENDED EVERYWHERE

Mr. P. A. Ilya, living at Ischewski, Frankfurt District, Orange River Colony, Africa, says: "We can give evidence to the benefit of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it several times for our children and ourselves and have found it excellent. We expect to continue using it and can recommend it to any one in the world." For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.—Advertisement

Women's Power at Washington.

Only those who have given the subject close consideration and have been familiar with it personally can have even a remote idea of the power of the women connected with a presidential administration, meaning the wives of the President, the Vice-President and the cabinet officers. This power of the women first began to be marked in President Andrew Jackson's time and it has continued unabated up to the present hour, says the New York Sun. It is an unseen power. It is not proclaimed from the house tops. It contributed, according to the best authorities, to the downfall of Benjamin Harrison's administration.

It takes some time for the wives of the cabinet officers to reach a fair footing with the wives of the President and Vice-President and among themselves. They come from different sections of the country and must accustom themselves to a vastly different environment, the official life of Washington. In a thousand little ways and in as many big ways they can make or mar, help or hurt, hasten or retard the policy of a President's administration. They raised old bob in Jackson's time by attempting to boycott the wife of a cabinet officer, Mrs. Eaton; but Old Hickory, though not a ladies' man himself, stood valiantly and gallantly beside Mr. and Mrs. Eaton and declared that the wives of his other cabinet officers shouldn't rule his administration—"No, not by the Eternal!" Jackson's favorite phrase in negating a proposition.

The Future in Spain.

Already murmurs of dissatisfaction are coming from Spain. The cause, according to the view of the Indianapolis News, is the appointment of Count Romanones as premier. The count is of an entirely different type from the late Canalejas. Although the former premier was of monarchial inclinations despite his Liberal connections, his activities never were surrounded by the criticism and traditional dislike that seem to accompany Romanones. Already the new premier is beginning to feel the pressure of trouble he inherited with the office. Catalonia, one of the most important districts in Spain, is demanding autonomy. Add to this the strong undercurrent of republicanism and the ever-present menace of Carlist uprisings, and Romanones is seen to have a difficult task ahead.

Political events sometimes shape themselves very slowly in some parts of Europe, so slowly, in fact, that when the climax comes it seems to burst forth without warning. Spain is just such a spot, where the present order of things may seem to go on indefinitely without tremor until—something happens. Events since the passing of Canalejas emphasize the loss Spain suffered in the great man's death. Of Liberal and Republican inclinations, he reached power through aggression. The one great step necessary was to curb the power of the church. In carrying out this struggle Canalejas undoubtedly alienated much of the Liberal and Republican support because as a means of opposing the church he had to present the claims of the state—and the state meant the throne. Canalejas in all that he did for Alfonso held in check the spirit of rebellion which only recently resulted in the expulsion of the Braganzas from Portugal. Canalejas knew that there was no central Republican organization in Spain, and as long as there was none a revolution was remote.

But in the death of Canalejas Alfonso loses the connecting link with the malcontents. He is believed to have erred greatly in appointing the wealthy and arrogant Romanones. The situation in Spain is exceedingly delicate, for, although the Republicans are without organization, democratic sentiment is increasing. The first danger signal is the determined effort on the part of Catalonia to obtain self-government. When the history of Catalonia, and the conditions therein, are remembered, the situation is seen more clearly. Catalonia abuts on France. The Catalonians differ in dialect and costume from the inhabitants of the rest of Spain. They are industrious, frugal, extremely patriotic, and are willing to fight. Barcelona, the scene of so many riots during Alfonso's reign, is the capital. Aside from the many Republicans it contains, Catalonia offers fertile breeding ground for the Carlists. The outlook for peace and contentment in Spain, in the next few years at least, grows unfavorable.

The Short Ballot.

We notice that the Kansas newspapers are making a campaign in favor of the Massachusetts short ballot, says the Salt Lake Tribune. That form of ballot, in fact, seems to be about the most practical, sensible, and valuable in the way of affording the utmost liberty of voting, while carrying all the various tickets, of any ballot that has been prepared. There is in the making of that ballot a division for each office that is to be voted for. The candidates are named in each of these divisions respectively, in alphabetical order, and opposite their names in their party designation.

Every voter who takes that ballot can vote freely for any candidate whatever, and can unerringly and with the utmost ease vote his full choice among the whole field; or he can write in for himself the name of such candidates as he chooses to vote for. This ballot is compact, small, and perfectly plain to everyone's comprehension. It might be possible to adjust a voting machine to this ballot, but the standard difficulties would no doubt arise; yet in the paper form, which is clearly to be preferred, the ballot itself is at once short, comprehensive, plain, and easily voted.

THE CHRIST OF CHRISTMAS.

Would you find Him whom the world reviled,
The Christ of Christmas, undefiled?
Go—seek for Him in the heart of a child.

Would you find the joy of Christmas mild,
The mirth that makes man reconciled?
Go—list for it in the laugh of a child.

Would you find the peace of Christmas, piled
In dreamy depths where God has smiled?
Go—look for it in the eyes of a child.

The Christ of Christmas still is here,
Still shines the star that led to Him;
The little children keep Him near,
Who holds the little children dear.

O earth, be glad! though years grow dim,
Still shines the star that led to Him.

—Blanche E. Holt Morison.

BULK OF SHOPPING IS EARLY THIS YEAR

Crowds on Last Day Before the Gift Day Less Than in Former Years.

Months of advising the public to shop early had its effect and yesterday there was a noticeable lack of the usual frantic rush for last-minute gifts. While there were enough people on the streets, carrying packages and hurrying in and out of shops, the "rush" which was out both shopper and salesman was not in evidence. Businessmen said the shopping had started earlier this year and had been scattered over a greater period than ever before, and the last day before the Great Day did not bring them the stupendous business of other years.

The toy shops were the ones in which there appeared to be a nervous rush. Women who had managed to slip away from the children for a brief hour of their own time and their faces showed the haste and hurry. These who had planned wisely and had wandered into

the shop windows, greeting their friends and enjoying the freedom, their packages tied and on their way.

The clouds which hovered over the mountains and threatened every moment to dissolve into a down-pour did not carry out their threat and left the celebrators of Christmas Eve to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The windows, the red and green decorations, the white imitation snow and the tinsel, the ever present good will of the passerby and the presence of Santa Claus on the corner—were constant reminders of the "gift day" of the year.

Captain and Mrs. Edward Sturges arrived yesterday from Honolulu on the transport Logan. Mrs. Sturges will pass the holidays with her mother, Mrs. A. Montgomery, and Captain Sturges will go to Seattle, where he will be the guest of his mother over Christmas. Mrs. Sturges was formerly Miss Helen Montgomery. San Francisco Post, December 12.

Capt. D. B. Case, quartermaster of the United States frigate, will sail at public auction at Honolulu, commencing Monday, January 6, at one in the afternoon, and continuing an subsequent days until all stock is sold. Investors herein who are no longer needed for the public service. The persons purchasing will be required to make immediate deposit sufficient to meet the purchase price of the property.

WOULD GIVE SHIPS HISTORIC NAMES

Rear Admiral Andrews Favors Keeping Alive the Navy's Patriotic Past.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—As an inspiration to patriotism and in lasting recognition of the navy's historic past, Rear Admiral Andrews, chief of the bureau of navigation, would give the American dreadnaughts of the future the names of the memorable vessels of the early days of the Republic. The law now requires the christening of battleships in honor of the States.

Admiral Andrews, in his annual report, made public today, suggests the revival of such names as Ranger, first vessel to fly the American flag; Niagara, flagship of Perry on Lake Erie; and Bon Homme Richard, Constitution. Constellation, Congress and Franklin, all battle-scarred relics.

The American navy had a substantial growth, both in material and personnel, during the last fiscal year, according to the report of Admiral Andrews. The fleet of warships was increased by 148,852 tons, comprising seven battleships, two armored cruisers and sixteen smaller vessels, while to the personnel there were added 254 officers and 2655 enlisted men.

The Admiral urges the removal of a legal limitation upon the employment of retired officers by firms filling government contracts, holding that the government would profit much by such employment of skilled officers, over whom the government has legal control.

"Unless something is done to redistribute the present force of officers in the various grades there is certain to be in the near future a terrible condition of stagnation," the Admiral asserts. The prospects are that a junior lieutenant would be fourteen years in that grade and could not become a commander under fifty-eight years of age, leaving only four years before retirement for service as commander, captain and flag officer.

The navy department is about to submit to congress a complete scheme for the creation of a naval reserve which will double our naval force in time of war.

TELLS CARNEGIE HOW TO DIE POOR

LONDON, December 9.—A. G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, contributes to his newspaper a long character study of Andrew Carnegie, in which he suggests to that "distributor of surpluses" a new way of avoiding the "disgrace of dying rich."

Mr. Gardiner declares that if Mr. Carnegie said "the ironmaster himself is in great danger of dying disgraced. The editor continues:

"For, so far, it is estimated that he has made no serious breach in his millions. He has given away something like forty millions sterling; but as fast as he dispenses, the balance accumulates. Once, it is said, he did seem to be shifting his golden mountains, but then came an appreciation of his steel trust securities and once more he was foiled.

"It is a pitiful thing to be struggling alone one's days to do something and to struggle unavailingly.

"Mr. Carnegie has failed to get rid of his fortune by building his fifteen hundred libraries and his six thousand church organs and his palaces of peace and his institutions and by founding his Scotch university schemes and his hero funds in all countries. Why doesn't he spend the rest of his days and his resources in warring against the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week of the steel trust? That trust is the most colossal monument that the mammon of modern industry has conceived.

"Its capital of \$1,400,000,000 is half water. Upon that water vast dividends are paid out of the excessive hours and underpayment of thousands of unhappy serfs. That can not be a pleasant thought for Mr. Carnegie as he wakes up to the sound of the bagpipes at Skibo Castle. For it was he who broke the union that gave the serfs at least a fighting chance."

HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—That Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, is rapidly being made into a great naval base whence future fleet operations in the Pacific will be conducted is the statement of Civil Engineer H. R. Stanford, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, in his first annual report to the secretary of the navy.

Already there has been a thirty-five foot ship channel dredged between the station and the sea. Six huge shop buildings will be ready to receive machinery before January 1. The dry dock, one of the largest in the Pacific, will be lengthened to accommodate ships one thousand feet long. A concrete basin with a wharf large enough to store 100,000 tons of coal is now under construction.

All this is in preparation to receive the first of the battleships which will pass through the Panama Canal. The port of Pearl Harbor has been practically closed to foreign warships.

A policeman's mistake cost the life of Elmer Pienagun, aged seventeen, a high school student of Los Angeles. The youth was shot and killed by Patrolman Hoffman while fleeing from a garage, where he and another had had stopped to play a prank on the proprietor.

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FRANCE GIVES SUBSIDY TO STEAMSHIP LINE

PARIS, December 14.—A new postal subsidy agreement between the French government and the French transatlantic line from Havre to New York has been signed. It covers the next twenty-five years and provides for the construction of four new steamships destined to enter the service in 1916, 1921, 1926, and 1931, respectively. The vessels are to have a speed of twenty knots an hour in summer and eighteen knots an hour in winter.

The subvention to the company is fixed at \$1,200,000 for each of the first four years, after which it will be subject to revision.

So long as the French transatlantic company maintains a line between Havre and Canada the French government agrees not to subsidize any competing line.

Donald McPherson, aged seventy years, died at Route, Montana. He was a pioneer mining man in Utah and was known throughout the Western States. He resided in Butte in 1900 from Park City, Utah.

Cabot C. B. Montague, son of a fortune in Panama and America, a member of the West and first mayor of Butte, Alaska, died at his home in Portland, Oregon.